

# RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF MILLOM



## ANNUAL REPORT

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1963



HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

A. F. Crowley	M.B., B.Ch., D. (Obst) R.C.O.G., D.P.H. Medical Officer of Health (Commenced 1st January, 1963)
J.H. Dawson	M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector
C. Newton	A.R.S.H. Additional Public Health Inspector
Mrs H.I. Cunningham	Clerk Typist to Medical Officer of Health
Mrs. F.H. Davey	Clerk Typist to Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector
P.J. Troll	General Clerk to Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector

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Health Department,  
St. George's Road,  
MILLON

Tel: Millon 250

September, 1964

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Rural District Council of Millon

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report on the health of the Millon Rural District for the year 1963.

The Winter of 1963 proved to be the coldest for many years. Throughout the country heavy snowfalls and continuous freezing conditions dislocated many aspects of normal life in the Millon district. This was reflected in the increased unemployment in some industries, notably building. Its effect on the health of the district is difficult to determine but certainly the death rate for the area was not adversely affected.

The vital statistics required by the Minister of Health appear on subsequent pages. The crude birth rate per thousand population was 18.3 and for England and Wales it was 18.2. Crude death rate per thousand population was 11.9, England and Wales 12.2. Infant mortality rate per thousand live births was 25.6, England and Wales 20.9. Except for the Infant Mortality rate, which is higher than that for England and Wales as a whole, these figures are quite satisfactory.

The total of deaths for the year was 178, of these, seven took place in the first year of life. It is noteworthy to remark that there were 10 deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus in the current year (one of the victims was aged 39). This compares with 4 deaths for the same cause in the previous year. The vast majority of deaths (147) took place from age 55 onwards. In the younger age group there were seven fatal accidents.

Notifications of infectious disease are set out on Page 16. In all there were 295 cases notified. It is noteworthy that (1) there were no deaths from infectious diseases (2) 279 of the cases were Measles (3) there were 5 cases of food poisoning.

### MEASLES

Everyone will agree that thanks to the antibiotics Measles is now not a cause of serious illness. However an epidemic is a serious nuisance from the educational point of view. Such epidemics disrupt school routine and are the cause of much lost school time.





Up to the present time there has been no satisfactory vaccine against Measles and in recent years, because no serious illness has been involved, this has not been given high priority. However, owing to the disruption in school life which measles epidemics can cause much thought is now being given to the production of a satisfactory vaccine, in fact trials are under way to produce an immunisation programme for measles. We can look forward to the time when measles in its epidemic form will no longer be with us.

### FOOD POISONING

The five cases of food poisoning came from three different families. Two families lived in Seascale and one in Haverigg. The two Seascale families were discovered to have a salmonella infection, which was distinct for each family. The sources of the infections were found to be outside the district. The Haverigg case was not confirmed bacteriologically. All the cases produced a short mild illness.

### SEASCALE GASTRO-ENTERITIS

Although this is not a notifiable disease it is thought worthy of comment. For a brief report on this see page 23.

### HOUSING

The housing situation in the district is fairly satisfactory but there continues to be an increasing demand for old people's accommodation. The provision of bungalows which is envisaged at The Green, Haverigg and Bootle will help to meet this increasing demand.

The tendency nowadays is for more and more people to survive the "slings and arrows" of life and to reach a ripe old age. Some of these survivors become chronic invalids and require constant care in Geriatric hospitals. Others are semi-invalids requiring some help in the daily routine of their lives. This type of care is provided by Part III Accommodation such as in The Croft at Kirksanton.

Many more old people are normally able to look after themselves, but owing to their age and other concomitant disabilities need partial supervision. Often these aged folk are independent and like to look after themselves. The sort of supervision they require is frequently met by the daily attendance of a relative or neighbour at their home to see if they are all right.

Nowadays this need is provided for by the provision of semi-dependency dwellings or Part II Accommodation. This accommodation consists of bungalows or flatlets so arranged that they are within easy reach of a supervisor. The supervisor visits them each day to make sure that all is well, and to provide any small service that might be necessary. In addition the inhabitants of the dwellings would be able to warn the supervisor should they be in difficulties by means of a bell.



The R.D.C. of Millon in conjunction with the County Council are now preparing a scheme to provide joint part II and Part III Accommodation. It is proposed to site this joint scheme between Lapstone Road and St. George's Road, Millon. This accommodation will help to ease the housing situation and will be a great boon to the elderly.

### SEWAGE SCHEMES

Plans are afoot to provide sewage systems for (1) Seascale (2) Drigg and Holmrook. It is hoped that the provision of these modern sewage systems will be expedited. There is no doubt that while these schemes are in default there is a significant potential danger to the inhabitants of the respective areas.

### WATER

The water supply for the area has been satisfactory. The Northern Parishes scheme is under way and this will be of great benefit, when it is completed, more especially to Ravenglass, Waberthwaite and Eskdale.

### PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

During this year the new slaughter house regulations and the meat inspection regulations came into force. This has thrown an added load on the work of the Public Health Inspectors. Further legislation coming into force next year will add further burden to their department. It is hoped that an increase in the staff of the Inspectorate can be brought about in the near future. This is essential as the increase in duties of the Inspectorate make it extremely difficult to carry out their valuable routine work.

### HEALTH EDUCATION

During the year every effort was made to promote health education. Opportunity was taken at school inspections, clinics and other meetings to promote the cause of health and hygiene. Emphasis was placed on the relationship between smoking and cancer of the lung. Relevant posters were distributed to all the factories in the district.

### OBITUARY

It is with regret that I recall the death of Mr. Thomas Wilson, in December, 1963. Tom Wilson was chairman of the Health Committee for many years and he brought to this position many invaluable qualities, not least of which were conscientiousness, sense of humour and friendliness. His advice and co-operation were always much appreciated by this department. His sudden death was a loss to this committee as well as to the many other public activities in which he prominently figured. We in this department offer our deepest sympathy to his family and friends.



We would also tender our deepest sympathy to the family of Dr. A. Pratt-Yule. Dr. Pratt-Yule died suddenly in August, 1963. He was a prominent General Practitioner in the Bootle area and he was always keenly interested in all matters relating to the health of the district.

In conclusion I would like to express my thanks to all members of the Health Committee for their support and interest in all matters relating to the health of the district, to the clerical staff and nursing personnel for their assistance, and to Mr. Dawson and Mr. Newton who, because of ever increasing duties, are now working under great pressure, and to their colleagues for their help and co-operation.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant

ALAN F. CROWLEY

Medical Officer of Health





## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

### GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of District in Acres .....	89,094
Registrar General's estimate of resident population .....	14,980
Number of inhabited houses according to rate books .....	4,568
Rateable Value .....	£358, 936
Sum represented by a Penny Rate .....	£1,431

### Major Industries

The major industries in the area consist of an iron works and iron ore mining, a tannery, nylon stocking factory, clothing factory, sportswear factory, agriculture and the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority Establishment at Windscale. A large part of the area is situated in the Lake District National Park and attracts many visitors in the summer months.

### Unemployment

During 1963 the unemployment rate followed the national pattern very closely and compared favourably with neighbouring areas. In February unemployment reached a high peak 4.2% (National Rate 3.9%). This was merely due to unemployment in the construction and iron manufacturing industries. This was because of the adverse weather conditions at that time and the uncertainty in the iron and steel industry. Conditions improved throughout the year. In general there were demands for labour from most of the industries in the area. There was some slight fluctuation when isolated cases of short-time working occurred, but this was merely of a seasonal nature.





# VITAL STATISTICS

## BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Live Births - legitimate .....	130	136	264
illegitimate .....	4	6	10
Corrected birth rate .....	132	142	274
Crude rate per 1,000 population .....	13.8	13.3	
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births .....	3.61		
Stillbirths - legitimate .....	1	1	2
illegitimate .....	-	-	-
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths .....	7.24		
Total live and stillbirths .....	133	143	276

## DEATHS

Infant deaths (under one year) - legitimate	3	4	7
- illegitimate	-	-	-

### Details of deaths of infants under one year of age

Cause of death	Age
Asphyxia due to inhalation of vomit	3 months
Foetal asphyxia, Prematurity Congenital malformation	11 days
Prematurity	4 hours
Prematurity	1 day
Asphyxia due to inhalation of mucus	12 hrs
Rhesus incompatibility	1 hour
Intracranial haemorrhage Mother antepartum haemorrhage	10 hrs



### Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	25.54
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	26.43
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	21.9
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	25.4
Perinatal mortality rate for Cumberland	33.7

Maternal deaths (including abortion) Nil

Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths Nil

<u>Deaths at all ages</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
	98	80	178

Comparability Factor	1.26
Death rate per 1,000 population	11.9
Corrected death rate	15.0

The principal causes of death in order of numerical importance were:-

Heart Disease (all forms) .....	46
Cancer (all forms) .....	36
Vascular Lesions of the nervous System .....	36



Table showing the vital statistics for England and Wales as a

whole and certain Groups in the County of Cumberland

A R E A	Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of population	Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of population	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births
Rural District of MILLOM	18.3	11.9	25.6
Rural Districts of Cumberland	18.2	13.1	26.3
Urban Districts of Cumberland (including Boroughs of Workington and Whitehaven)	16.8	11.7	15.0
Administrative County of Cumberland	17.7	12.5	22.0
England and Wales	18.2	12.2	20.9



# CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1963

C A U S E		Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-
2.	Tuberculosis, other	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	-	-
4.	Diphtheria	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8.	Measles	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	2
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung and bronchus	7	3
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	2
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	12	6
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1
16.	Diabetes	-	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	14	22
18.	Coronary disease, angina	26	9
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	-	4
20.	Other heart disease	3	4
21.	Other circulatory disease	6	5
22.	Influenza	-	-
23.	Pneumonia	2	3
24.	Bronchitis	3	1
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	1	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	-
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	2	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	1	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	10
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	1	-
34.	All other accidents	6	-
35.	Suicide	-	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war,	-	-
		98	80
Total (all causes)		178	





# DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS

Sex	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	1 -	5 -	15 -	25 -	35 -	45 -	55 -	65 -	75 -	Total
Males	2	1	-	1	5	1	4	8	20	27	29	98
Females	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	12	24	35	80
Total	6	1	-	1	5	1	6	11	32	51	64	178



## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

### STAFF

The Medical Officer of Health is also employed by the Cumberland County Council in the capacity of Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer. Two Public Health inspectors are employed by the Millom R.D.C.

### GENERAL HOSPITALS

The general hospitals serving the area are the North Lonsdale Hospital, Barrow in Furness, and the West Cumberland and Whitehaven Hospitals at Whitehaven.

### MATERNITY HOSPITALS

Maternity cases are admitted to the West Cumberland Hospital, Risedale Maternity Hospital, Barrow, or Oubas House, Ulverston.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS

These are the Devonshire Road Infectious Diseases Hospital, Barrow in Furness, and Galenire Hospital, Cleator Moor.

### ISOLATION HOSPITALS

Cases of Smallpox would be admitted to the Langley Park Hospital, Co. Durham. In the event of an outbreak occurring, Fairhill Isolation Hospital, Penrith, would be called into action. The Cumberland County Council is responsible for the ambulance which would come from the hospital involved.

### MENTAL HOSPITALS

Cases of mental illness are admitted to Lancaster Moor Hospital, Lancaster, Garlands Hospital, Carlisle, or the psychiatric wing at the West Cumberland Hospital, Hensingham.

### VENEREAL DISEASES

Cases of venereal diseases and allied disorders are treated at special treatment centres at the Whitehaven Hospital or the Devonshire Road Hospital, Barrow. Treatment is confidential and free of charge.

In 1963 three cases were seen at the special clinic Devonshire Road Hospital, 2 males and 1 female. One male was suffering from syphilis the other two cases were Gonorrhoea. The Whitehaven Hospital Special Treatment Department saw only one male from this district. He was not suffering from V.D.



## TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

Child Welfare Clinics are held at the St. George's Road Clinic, Millom, from 2 to 4 p.m. every Tuesday, and at the New Clinic, Seascale, from 2 to 4 p.m. on alternate Thursdays.

Other sessions are held at Millom Clinic as follows:-

<u>School</u>			
<u>Immunisations</u>	1st and 3rd Tuesdays	-	10.00 to 11.30 a.m.
<u>Immunisations</u>	1st and 3rd Tuesdays	-	2.00 to 4.00 p.m.
<u>Polio Session</u>	1st Saturday in month	-	9.30 to 11.30 a.m.
<u>Dental</u>	Every Monday and Tuesday at Clinic and Every Wednesday at Millom School	-	10.00 a.m. to 4 p.m. 10.00 a.m. to 4 p.m.
<u>Orthopaedic</u>	3rd Mondays	-	10.00 a.m. to 12 noon
<u>Child Guidance</u>	As necessary		

## SPECIALIST SERVICES

<u>Medicine</u>	3rd Fridays	- 2.30 p.m.	<u>Dr. C.B.I. Willey</u>
<u>Surgery</u>	2nd Fridays	- 10.30 a.m.	<u>Mr. H.A. Daniels</u>
	Last Wednesday	-	<u>Mr. A.W.B. Strachan</u>
<u>Gynaecology &amp; Obstetrics</u>	2nd and 4th Fridays	- 2.30 p.m.	<u>Mr. B. Spanton</u>
<u>Chest</u>	1st Wednesdays	- 2.00 p.m.	<u>Dr. R. Hambridge</u>
<u>Ophthalmic</u>	1st and 3rd Fridays	- 9.30 a.m.	<u>Mr. A.C. Reid</u>



### WELFARE FOODS

The Health Department Offices, St. George's Road, Millom is the distribution centre for the sale of Welfare Foods. The hours when these can be obtained are Friday from 2.00 to 4.00 p.m. and Tuesdays from 2.00 to 4.00 p.m.

### HEARING AID BATTERIES

Hearing Aid Batteries can be procured at the Health Department, St. George's Road, between 9.30 and 5.30 p.m., Monday to Friday.

### LABORATORY SERVICE

The Public Health Department is once more indebted to Dr. D.G. Davies and his colleagues for their help in the many investigations carried out during 1963.

### MILLOM AMBULANCE SERVICE

During the year this service was subject to some re-organisation. As of 1st October, 1963, the Cumberland County Council took over the service, which is now administered from Carlisle under the supervision of a Chief Ambulance Officer.

There are two dual purpose vehicles and one emergency stretcher ambulance stationed at the Crown Street Depot, Millom. In addition there is a hospital car service provided which comes under the auspices of the British Red Cross Society. In the main these cars are used for the conveyance of non-urgent sitting cases.

### CHIROPODY SERVICE

The Cumberland County Council has begun a Chiropody Service for the elderly, expectant mothers and the physically handicapped.

Weekly sessions are held each Tuesday from 9.00 a.m. onwards by Mr. Day, a qualified chiropodist, at Waterloo House, Wallington Street, Millom.

Recommendations for treatment can be made by all doctors, health visitors or district nurses in the area.

N.B. The Chiropody Service as outlined above holds true for the year 1963. Recently there have been changes affecting this schedule and for information regarding the current chiropody service enquiries should be made at the Health Department, Millom, or from the County Medical Officer





NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

1954 - 1963

Disease	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	12	1	-	22	1	1	7	11	-
Encephalitis (Acute)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis (post infectious)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	4	3	3	4	-	1	-	2	1	1
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	56	88	385	8	7	615	14	342	95	279
Membranous croup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(Continued)

1954 - 1963

Diseases	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Pneumonia	12	8	9	39	2	6	1	7	-	3
Polioomyelitis (paralytic)	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
Polioomyelitis (non-paralytic)	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	1	-	18	5	-	5
Relapsing Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	2	14	1	2	6	28	40	3	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	10	19	23	17	7	8	9	5	5	5
Tuberculosis (Non-pulmonary)	-	2	3	6	3	1	-	-	-	1
Typhus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	161	6	63	55	3	49	89	29	1	1
TOTALS	248	154	496	136	53	708	173	400	114	295



MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT, CARLISLE  
Summary of Statistical Information

JULY 1963	GOS- FORTH	DRIGG	BOOTLE	HAVERIGG	MILLOM	TOTAL
A. No. of Miniature Films	76	46	165	139	931	1,357
B. No. recalled for large film	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. No. recalled for clinical examination	1	1	2	3	17	24
<u>ABNORMALITIES REVEALED</u>						
1. Non-T.B. Conditions	.	.	.	.	.	.
a. Bronchiectasis	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Pneumoconiosis	-	-	1 <del>x</del>	2 <del>x</del>	17 <del>x</del> 1	21
c. Neoplasms	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. Sarcoidosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Cardiovascular conditions	-	-	-	3	1 <del>x</del> 7	11
f. Diaphragmatic abnormalities	-	-	1	-	1	2
g. Miscellaneous	1	1	2	2	11	17
2. Pulmonary T.B.	.	.	.	.	.	.
a. Active	-	-	-	-	1	1
b. Inactive	2 <del>x</del>	1	2 <del>x</del> 3	4 <del>x</del> 6	27 <del>x</del> 22	67
c. Active (Previously known)	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Failed to attend for clinical examination	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Not yet diagnosed	-	-	-	-	-	-

~~x~~ Known cases

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<u>No. on Nominal roll</u>		<u>No.</u> <u>acceptances</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Tested</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Mantoux</u> <u>Meg.</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Mantoux</u> <u>Pos.</u>	<u>No. Positive</u> <u>but known to</u> <u>have had B.C.G.</u> <u>at Chest Clinic</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Vacci-</u> <u>nated</u>
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<u>Born 1949</u>	234	169	142	112	24	6	112
* <u>Other Ages</u>			21	18	-	3	18
<u>Private</u>							
<u>Schools</u>	30	24	20	16	3	1	16
	264	193	183	146	27	10	146

\* Last year's absentees

TUBERCULOSIS - 1963

There were no deaths from Tuberculosis during 1963.

Five cases of Pulmonary T.B. and one case of Non-Pulmonary T.B. were notified during the year.

The number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of the year was:

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Respiratory	38	24	62
Non. Resp.	4	10	14
Total	42	34	76





IMMUNISATION STATE

Millom R.D. 1963

"A" TRIPLE

<u>Year of Birth</u>	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Booster</u>
1963	73	-
62	131	1
61	32	18
60	7	10
59	6	2
58	1	2
57	-	4
56	1	2
55	-	1
54	-	-
53	-	-
52	-	1
51	-	1
50	-	-
49	-	-
	<u>251</u>	<u>42</u>

"B" TETANUS

	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Booster</u>
1963	-	-
62	-	-
61	-	1
60	-	1
59	1	1
58	15	16
57	19	27
56	13	20
55	6	9
54	4	1
53	13	-
52	13	2
51	5	-
50	2	1
49	3	-
	<u>94</u>	<u>79</u>



"C" DIPHTHERIA ONLY

<u>Year of Birth</u>	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Booster</u>
1963	-	-
62	-	-
61	-	1
60	-	1
59	1	1
58	7	22
57	6	39
56	3	20
55	-	9
54	-	5
53	-	5
52	-	7
51	-	7
50	-	3
49	-	-
	<u>17</u>	<u>120</u>

NOTE: Diphtheria Immunisation Total . A plus C  
Tetanus                      "                      A plus B

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>Vaccinated</u>	<u>Re-Vaccinated</u>
Under 1	52	-
1	16	-
2 - 4	8	4
5 - 14	4	42
15 plus	2	17
	<u>82</u>	<u>63</u>



POLIOMYELITIS

Vaccination State as at 31.12.63

<u>Year Group</u>	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Booster 1</u>	<u>Booster 2</u>
1963	22	-	-
62	144	5	-
61	127	66	-
60	97	169	-
59	52	174	55
58	56	92	139
57	41	57	171
56	23	73	158
55	8	52	163
54	74	63	168
53	32	52	163
52	10	45	205
51	6	56	182
50	18	39	200
49	5	53	181
48	6	244	1
47	12	267	2
46	5	192	-
45	9	182	1
44	21	195	-
43	34	177	-
1942-1933	241	993	-
1932-1920	283	955	-
Others	48	191	-
	<u>1,374</u>	<u>4,392</u>	<u>1,789</u>



## SEASCALE GASTRO-ENTERITIS

Over the years there has been some disquiet in Seascale because of recurrent epidemics of a gastro-intestinal illness. This illness is not due to infection by such well known organisms as those causing dysentery or food poisoning. The disease is in fact a mild one, usually lasting only for a day or two and conferring only a short immunity. It is characterised by some or all of the following symptoms:

- (1) The patient feels unwell, he may have
- (2) Fever
- (3) Nausea
- (4) Vomiting
- (5) Diarrhoea
- (6) Abdominal pains.

When this condition occurs it has often been investigated but no known disease producing organisms have been discovered as the cause. The condition is not notifiable and so this department often hears of the outbreak only when it is over, and again because the illness (Seascale bug) is recognised by the patients or their guardians as being a short and often mild one it is not even reported to their own doctors. For this reason adequate investigations are often difficult. Unless the patients are seen early in the disease can appropriate specimens for laboratory investigation be obtained.

In the year 1961 the then M.O.H. Dr. Jackson investigated an epidemic of diarrhoea and vomiting. This epidemic proved to be one of dysentery. Similarly at other times cases of bacteriologically proved food poisoning have been present in the area. Such cases, however, have always been dealt with appropriately so that the illness is treated and the cause eliminated (where possible). The disease referred to in this article, however, is something quite different. When cases are investigated no known disease producing organisms have been discovered so the cause remains to some extent a mystery.

The inhabitants of Seascale tend to lump all causes of the Gastro-intestinal upset into one category namely the "Seascale Bug". The suggestion being that the Seascale tummy upsets are due to a single cause which is specific to the area and which ought to be eliminated.

The following sources of disease have at one time or another been blamed:-





1. Radiation effects from the Windscale U.K.A.M.A. Factory
2. The water supply
3. The sewage system
4. Beach contamination

1. Radiation effects

Radiation effects sufficient to cause gastro-intestinal symptoms would have very serious consequences. There would be a significant mortality.

2. Water Supply

It is thought that the water supply to Seascale is contaminated in some way. However as the supply is chlorinated, and as repeated samples have proved to be of excellent quality and purity, this charge must be unfounded.

3. The Sewage System

It is generally agreed that the sewage system for Seascale is not adequate. It was originally designed to serve a population of about one third its present size.

4. Beach Contamination

The sewage outfall for Seascale takes place on the beach which is regularly used for swimming and paddling. There is undoubtedly definite contamination of the beach more especially adjacent to the outfall. Some authorities deny the relevance of beach contamination to gastro-intestinal epidemics. In spite of this however, there has been increasing criticism of conditions on the beach.

Taking everything into consideration the Millom District Council has decided to go ahead with plans for the installation of a new and more adequate sewage system. This implies considerable cost to the council, but never the less in my view the scheme is fully justified.

With regard to the beach contamination the council has decided prudently to take no chances. Bathing in the area has been restricted so as to avoid swimming and paddling in the heavily contaminated parts near to the sewage outfall.



Towards the end of the summer of 1963 there were some further cases of Seascale gastro-enteritis. In spite of previous unsuccessful attempts to identify a causative organism, it was decided to press on with further investigations. With this end in view a meeting was held to discuss various possibilities. Members of this meeting included General Practitioners, doctors from the laboratory service, the County and District Health Departments, as well as the U.K.A.E.A. This meeting, which was held in the Autumn of 1963, decided to investigate future cases of 'Seascale bug' with a view to determining whether a virus was concerned in addition to the routine bacteriological investigations.

This virus investigation has never been carried out before as the necessary facilities have only recently become available. It was thought possible that viruses could possibly be the cause, and if they were identified something could be done about this matter. This investigation is difficult to carry out because the specimens must be delivered to the laboratory on the day they are taken. This required a somewhat elaborate organisation, but thanks to the medical staff of the Atomic Energy Authority the many difficulties were overcome.

The inhabitants of Seascale who, at one time or another, develop the 'Seascale bug' are deserving of our sympathy. However, it must be said that this sort of trouble is by no means limited to Seascale. Very similar illnesses are to be found in many towns in Britain and most especially seaside towns. I understand that many south coast resorts are worried by this very thing, and that the Medical Research Council are currently running an investigation on the same problem as we have here in Seascale. The name 'Seascale bug' may be appropriate in its context but in so far as it claims a particular disease of its own, then it is wrong.

Much criticism has been voiced by Seascale people concerning the lack of interest in their problems, but over the years great efforts have been expended by the Health Department in endeavouring to find the root cause. That we have so far failed is to be regretted, but as this is a national problem which has so far defied the efforts of distinguished investigators elsewhere, then surely we are not too blameworthy. In the current year expensive investigations have been set afoot, regulations with regard to swimming have been defined and a costly plan for new sewage has been instituted. In fact I feel sure that every effort has been, and is being made to make Seascale medically and environmentally safe.



It is appropriate to precede the report of the South Cumberland Water Board with a table setting out the sources of our drinking water supplies, together with the number of samples taken per month, and whether the water is treated or unchlorinated.

Water Samples - H.R.D.

Area	Source	Average No. of Samples taken	Remarks
Millon	Baystone Bank	1 bi-monthly	Filtered Treated and Chlorinated
Haverigg	" "	"	"
Thwaites	" "	"	"
The Green	" "	"	"
The Hill	" "	"	"
Kirksanton	" "	"	"
Silecroft	" "	"	"
Bootle	Gibson Spout	"	"
Eskmeals	" "	"	"
Part of Muncaster	Linbeck	"	Chlorinated
Saltcoats	"	"	"
Carlton	"	"	"
Holmrook	Wastwater	"	"
Drigg	"	"	"
Seascale	"	"	"
Part of Irton	"	"	"
Part of Irton	Eskdale R.D.C.	"	"
Santon Village	" "	"	"
Eskdale	Boot	1 monthly	"
Boot	"	"	"
Whitbeck )	Private Supply		
Waberthwaite )			
Part of Muncaster )			
Ravenglass )			

The World Health Organisation has recently recommended a scale of water sampling per month based on population. In accordance with this, about eighteen samples are submitted to the laboratory from the Millon Rural District monthly. The Public Health Department is now solely responsible for the collection of all water samples.





## WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. D.S. Henderson, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.W.E., Engineer, South Cumberland Water Board, for the following report.

### (A) General Report on Water Supplies

	<u>Quality</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Millom Town Supply (incl. Whicham and Green)	Very Good	Very Good
Bootle	Very Good	Very Good
Northern Area Devoke	Fair	Good
Northern Area Wastwater	Very Good	Very Good
Santon Area	Good	Fair - Poor
Boot Area	Good	Very Good

### (B) Results of Bacteriological Examination

During the year 177 samples of water for bacteriological examination were taken from public supplied by the Millom Rural District Council, Health Department and the South Cumberland Water Board. Results of the examinations were as follows:-

<u>Supply</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>No. Negative in 100 ml.</u>	<u>No. Positive in 50 ml.</u>	<u>% Negative in 100 ml.</u>
Millom	48	46	2	96%
Bootle	28	28	0	100%
Devoke	28	25	3	89%
Wastwater	31	28	3	90%
Guards	21	19	2	90%
Boot	21	15	6	71%

### Results of Chemical Analysis

No chemical analysis were made during 1963.





<u>Supply</u>	<u>Parishes Supplied</u>
Millon	Millon, Millon without, Whicham
Bootle	Bootle
Northern Area (Devoko)	Hunccaster, Carleton
Northern Area (Wastwater	Seascale, Drigg,
Gosforth Supply (Guards)	Part Irton with Santon
	Santon Area, Part Irton with Santon
Eskdale (Whillan Beck)	Eskdale

(C) Report of Plumbo-Solvency

Chemical analysis of the water from the various supplies throughout the district, suggest that the risk of plumbo-solvency is negligible. However the Ministry of Health have approved a Byelaw prohibiting the use of pipes of lead or lead alloy for use in water services intended for the conveyance of water for human consumption.

(D) Action in respect of any form of Contamination

All supplied are chlorinated. When contamination of a raw water is indicated by increased 'Chlorine demand' the gathering grounds of that particular source are inspected to ascertain the probable cause. Quite frequently contamination is caused by the unburied bodies of animals, particularly sheep. These carcasses are removed and buried elsewhere. The area where the carcasses had lain is then treated with lime. Samples of water going into supply are regularly sent from all supplies for bacteriological examination and mains are periodically flushed.

When a doubtful report is received from a bacteriological examination of chlorinated water, an immediate examination and tests are made to ascertain the cause. Further samples are then taken and submitted for Bacteriological examination and report.



(E) Particulars of the number of dwelling houses and the number of the population supplied from public mains.

(a) Direct to House

Area	Total		Supplied Direct		Not Supplied	
	Popul- ation	No. of houses	Popul- ation	No. of houses	Popul- ation	No. of houses
Millom	9,333	2,961	9,172	2,904	161	57
Bootle	1,007	283	978	274	29	9
Northern Area	3,737	1,051	3,200	872	537	179
Eskdale	481	113	306	56	175	57
Waberthwaite	299	86	—	—	299	86
Ulpha	123	54	—	—	123	54
Total	14,980	4,548	13,656	4,106	1,324	442

(b) By means of standpipes - Nil

Observations

Millom Supply Area

During 1963 Lanthwaite Filter Station functioned satisfactorily.

Rainfall over the Baystone Bank gathering grounds was more than sufficient to maintain the reservoir at a reasonable level without recourse to pumping from the Hole House pumping Station.



### Bootle Supply Area

Fellside Filter Station worked satisfactorily during 1963 and water supplies were adequate throughout the area.

### Northern Supply Area (Westwater)

During 1963 water going into supply to this area was consistently good in quality and quantity.

### Northern Supply Area (Devolve Water)

While supplies to consumers from this source were adequate, pressure was low at peak periods of demand at some of the higher properties.

The chlorine demand of the raw water continues to be high and varied.

### Santon Supply Area

Occasionally complaints regarding lack of pressure and discolouration are received. It is anticipated that with the completion of the Gosforth Area Supply Scheme and the Northern Parishes Scheme, both of which will effect supplies to this area, pressures and quality will be much improved.

### Boot Supply Area

Throughout the year water going into supply was adequate in quantity and generally good in quality. Raw water from this source is very subject to contamination and has a high chlorine demand during the summer months when it is difficult at times to ensure adequate chlorination without producing 'chlorine taste'.

(Signed) D.S. Henderson

Engineer to the  
South Cumberland Water Board



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR & CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR 1963.

To: Dr.A.Crowley,  
Medical Officer of Health.

Sir,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the work carried out by this Department during the year ending 31st December 1963.

In May the Council Staff moved into renovated premises, fortunately before the coming into force of the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act. Working conditions for the staff are now much improved.

Each year brings forth new legislation and 1963 was no exception, probably the most far reaching being the Meat Inspection Regulations, but more of that in the body of the report.

Some progress was made with the housing programme. From the figures following under "Housing Accommodation" it will be noted that whilst there is a reduction in the number of applicants on the 'general' list, the list of applications from aged persons continues to increase. This tendency has been appreciated by the Council and is reflected in their building programme.

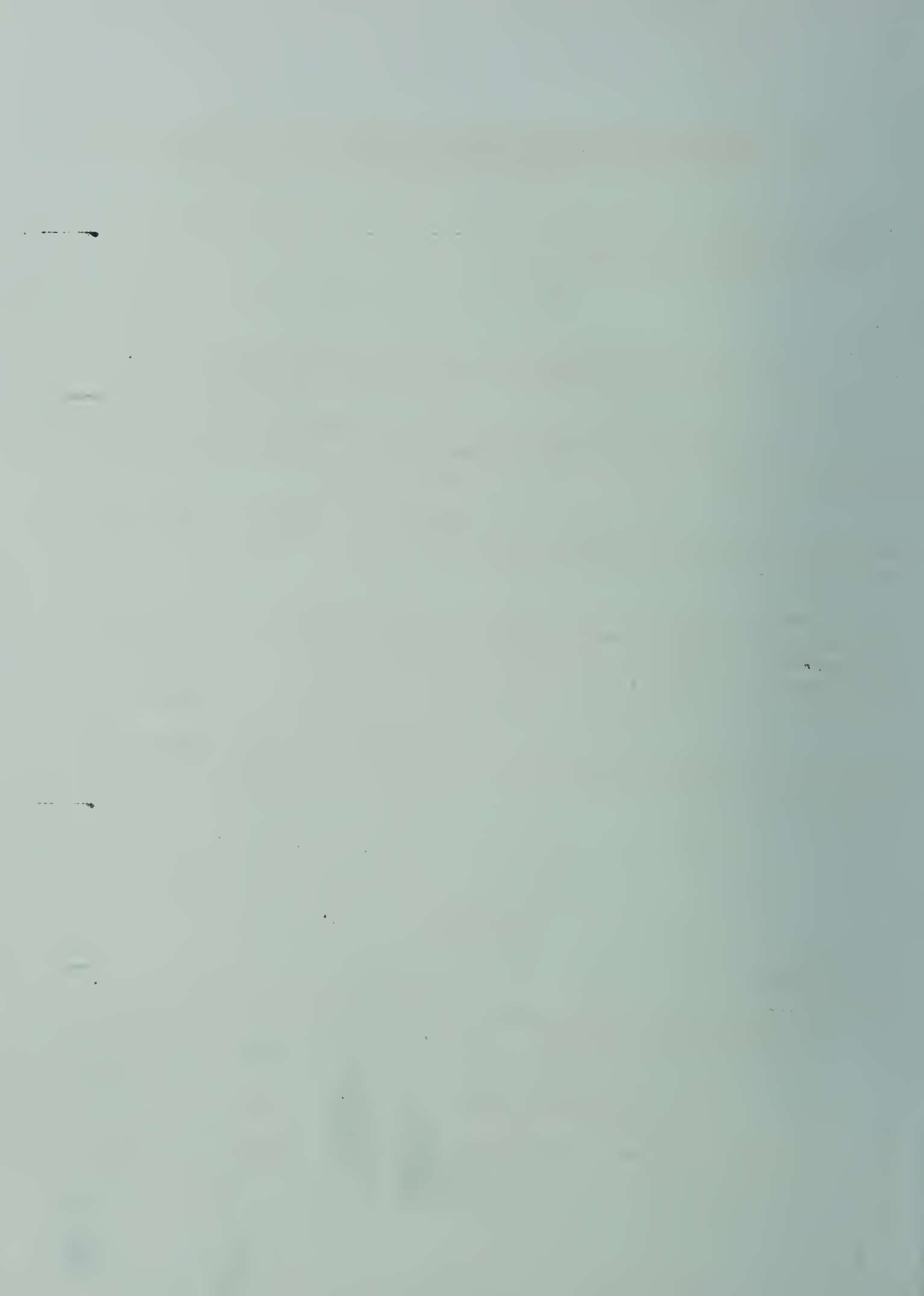
A Draft Report and Advisory Plan for Millom is in the course of preparation and this will undoubtedly affect the housing position for this particular area.

... ..

HOUSING.

New Dwellings.

(a)	Completed by the North Eastern Housing Association Ltd., on behalf of the Council:		
	(i) Bungalows.	-	
	(ii) Dwelling Houses.	34	
(b)	Completed by private enterprise:	<u>33</u>	<u>67</u>





(c) Under construction at 31.12.63. by North Eastern Housing Association Ltd:

(i)	Bungalows.	6
(ii)	Dwelling Houses.	-

(d) Under construction at 31.12.63. by private enterprise:

21

27

... ..

The total number of Dwellings for which the tenants are selected by the Council is 701.

These are made up as follows:-

Post-War Council Houses:	319
Post-War Bungalows:	32
Post-War Flats:	12
Pre-War Council Houses:	42
Pre-War Council Flats:	2
N.E.H.A. Houses:	278
N.E.H.A. Bungalows:	<u>16</u>
Total:	<u>701</u>

... ..

#### Mill Park, The Green.

Six bungalows for aged persons are under construction on this site and it is anticipated that they will be completed early in 1964.

#### Sandham Lane, Haverigg.

This site is being developed by the North Eastern Housing Association on behalf of the Council, and is designed to accommodate 49 units. Of These, it is proposed that twenty-two be erected in the first instance and the roads and sewers, for this stage, are now in hand. Tenders for the bungalows are being negotiated and it is hoped that an early start will be made.

#### Summerhill, Bootle.

A site which will accommodate 14 bungalows has received planning permission and negotiations for the purchase of the land are taking place.



### Millom.

Land in Devonshire Road was selected as the next stage of development in this area. Unfortunately, negotiations for the purchase of the land, although protracted, have proved abortive and a compulsory purchase order would appear to be the next step.

### Rural Parishes.

Demands continue to be made by Parish Councils for this Authority to erect bungalows in outlying Parishes but little progress has been made in this respect. Sites are difficult to obtain and there are few individual applications for housing accommodation in these areas, although it is appreciated that these would undoubtedly increase were building to commence.

### Part II Accommodation.

After discussions with the County Council, proposals are going ahead with a joint scheme to provide both Part II and Part III Accommodation on land between Lapstone Road and St. George's Road, Millom. Negotiations are in hand by the County Council for the purchase of the land.

... ..

### Housing Accommodation:

(a)	Number re-housed from the 'General' List:	53	
(b)	Number of Agricultural Workers re-housed:	-	
(c)	Number re-housed from 'Aged Persons' List:	6	
(d)	Number of Exchanges effected within the Authority:	12	
(e)	Number of Exchanges effected with other Authorities:	-	<u>71</u>

In addition, increased accommodation was provided for a large family by the allocation of two adjoining terraced houses, and the construction of through-ways on ground and first floors.

During 1963 new applications were received as follows:-

'General' List:	90
'Aged Persons' List:	<u>46</u>
	<u>136</u>

At the 31st December 1963, the total number of applicants on the lists were:-

'General' List:	120	(179 in 1962)
'Aged Persons' List:	<u>81</u>	( 67 in 1962)
	<u>201</u>	



Of the 120 on the 'General' List, 34 were in Category 'A' as being the most deserving cases.

It will be noted that whilst the number of applicants remaining on the 'General' List shows a reduction of 33% on the previous year's figures, applicants on the 'Aged Persons' List increased by 20%.

### HOUSING GRANTS.

#### Standard Grants:

Applications approved.	34
Works completed.	24

#### Discretionary Grants:

Applications approved.	32
Applications refused.	1
Works completed.	29

Of the total number of grants approved, 13 were in respect of tenanted dwellings.

Total number of houses improved with assistance of grants to date:

By Standard Grants.	111
By Discretionary Grants.	<u>279</u>
Total:	<u>390</u>

The numbers of approved grants and works completed follow very closely the figures for the previous year.

It is estimated that some 3197 dwellings in the Rural District are now provided with baths. This represents approximately 7 houses in 10.

Reference has already been made to the Advisory Plan for Millom. If accepted this will no doubt have some effect on the approval of grants for certain parts of the Town.

### OVERCROWDING.

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at 31.12.63.	11
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein.	18
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein.	78
(b)		Number of new cases during the year.	11
(c)	(i)	Number of cases relieved.	7
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned.	56



## GENERAL STATISTICS.

### Summary of Visits and Inspections:-

Houses. Public Health & Housing Acts.	802
Inspection of Buildings under construction.	181
Complaints investigated.	620
Interviews with owners.	364
Revisits to property.	522
Factories Acts.	105
Food Premises.	291
Slaughterhouses.	738
Dairies.	15
Licenced Premises.	40
Houses Disinfected.	1
Houses Disinfested.	4
Boats.	2
Camping Sites.	36

... ..

Notices Served:	62
Notices Complied:	48

... ..

### LICENCED PREMISES.

During 1961 a survey was made of licenced premises in the area and since then improvements have been carried out to sanitary accommodation at several premises, as follows:

Up to 31.12.62.	...	4
During 1963.	...	3
In hand at 31.12.63.	...	3

During 1963 one public house was voluntarily closed, making a total of two closures since the 1961 survey.





## FOOD & DRUGS ACTS AND REGULATIONS.

Generally speaking, the standard of cleanliness in food preparing premise in the area is of a high standard. There have, unfortunately, been the few exceptions but these are now improved.

The question of cleanliness requires constant attention, and it should be of the utmost concern to every food handler. Any relaxation could result in serious consequences to the consumer.

The increase in the use of refrigeration cabinets in connection with pre-packed frozen foodstuffs has been noted. Only one complaint was received and this was dealt with expeditiously by the firm concerned.

... ..

During 1963, the following foodstuffs were found on examination to be unfit for human consumption and were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed:-

61 lbs. 8oz.	Cooked Ham.
30 lbs. 4oz.	Corned Beef.
2 lbs. $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Ox Tongue.
11 Tins.	Stewed Steak.
1 Tin.	Casserole Steak.
5 Tins.	Pork Luncheon Meat.
2 Tins.	Beef Loaf.
1 Tin.	Turkey.
1 Jar.	Pickles.
12 Tins.	Peas.
28 Tins.	Tomatoes.
2 Tins.	Plums.
8 Tins.	Pineapple.
11 Tins.	Grapefruit.
14 Tins.	Peaches.
1 Tin.	Raspberries.
1 Tin.	Strawberries.
1 Tin.	Oranges.
1 Tin.	Pears.
1 Tin.	Evaporated Milk.
1 Tin.	Sardines.

... ..

### Ice-Cream Premises.

There are two manufacturers of Ice-Cream in the area. The premises are well maintained.

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

Two additional Licences for the storage and sale of pre-packed ice-cream, and one Licence for the storage of ice-cream, were issued during the year.

There are now 72 Licences in operation.

### SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

For the Rural District of Millom, 1st October 1963 was the appointed day under The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations (Appointed Day No.3) Order 1963, and The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations (Appointed Day No.3) Order 1963.

Up to that date six slaughterhouses were in use in the area. All then ceased to be operative and one new slaughterhouse owned by a private company came into use.

On the same date the new Meat Inspection Regulations also came into force since when, all animals have been inspected. Had the six slaughterhouses previously referred to remained in use, 100% inspection of meat would have proved an arduous if not impossible task with the existing inspectorate. As it is, this has been possible only with considerable inconvenience and work outside of normal hours,

The Council have appreciated the difficulties, and on two occasions have advertised for an additional inspector, but neither brought forth any response, and so the disruption of routine health matters continues.

There is also the possibility of the slaughterhouse at Seascale becoming re-operative before the 30th September 1964, and, if so, will undoubtedly result in simultaneous slaughtering on two days per week at Slaughterhouses twenty miles apart. With two inspectors only, further disruption of other services is bound to occur.

... ..

A summary of slaughtering for 1963 is as follows:-

Particulars.	Cattle exc. Cows.	Cows.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.	Calves.
Number killed.	689	78	2674	1057	-
Number inspected.	665	78	2303	983	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	2	-	3	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	156	45	195	49	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis.	23.75%	57.69%	8.46%	4.98%	+



continuation ....

Particulars.	Cattle exc. Cows.	Cows.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.	Calves.
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	2	1	-	4	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	0.30%	1.28%	-	0.40%	-

Details of Carcasses, portions, or organs condemned:-

1 Bullock.  
 1 Heifer.  
 195 Bovine Livers.  
 8 Bovine Mesenteries.  
 2 Bovine Lungs.  
 1 Bovine Head and Tongue.  
 1 Bovine Spleen.  
 1 Bovine Udder.  
 3 Sheep Carcasses.  
 179 Sheep Livers.  
 16 Sheep Plucks.  
 10 Sheep Omenta.  
 1 Sheep Kidney.  
 2 Portions Mutton.  
 25 Pig Livers.  
 4 Pig Heads.  
 21 Pig Plucks.  
 1 Pig Kidney.  
 1 Pig Udder.  
 1 Portion Pork.

... ..

Total Weight of Meat condemned during 1963:	1 Ton.	14 Cwt.	3 Qrs.	1St.	3 lbs.
Total Weight of Meat condemned during 1962:	-	17 Cwt.	1 Qr.	-	5 lbs.

... ..

Number of Licenced Slaughtermen: 25.



### MILK SAMPLES.

Details of samples of milk taken for examination by the Cumberland Public Health Laboratory, are as follows:-

	<u>Samples taken.</u>	<u>Results.</u>	
		<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>
Pasterusied.	7	6	1
T.T.	8	7	1

### WATER SUPPLIES.

The South Cumberland Water Board control six sources of water which supply this area. Details of samples taken by this Department for bacteriological examination by the Cumberland Public Health Laboratory, are as follows:-

100

100

100

100



<u>Source.</u>	<u>Area Supplied.</u>	<u>Type.</u>	<u>No. of Samples.</u>	<u>Excel- lent.</u>	<u>Satis- fact- ory.</u>	<u>Results. Suspi- cious.</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory.</u>	<u>Invalid.</u>
Baystone Bank.	Millom. Haverigg. Thwaites. Ladyhall. The Green. The Hill. Kirksanton. Silecroft.	Filtered Treated and Chlorina- ted.	44	39	-	1	3	1
Gibson Spout.	Bootle. Eskmeals.	Filtered Treated and Chlorina- ted.	27	25	1	-	-	1
Linbeck.	Part Muncaster. Saltcoats. Carleton.	Chlorina- ted.	22	16	2	-	3	1
Wastwater.	Holmrook. Drigg. Seascale. Part Irton.	Chlorina- ted.	32	27	1	-	3	1
Whillan Beck.	Eskdale. Boot.	Shlorina- ted	16	9	1	1	5	-
Wormgill.	Part Irton. santon Village.	Chlorina- ted.	13	13	-	-	-	-
Total			154	129	5	2	14	4



Good liason has been maintained with the South Cumberland Water Board. Unsatisfactory reports of samples are immediately investigated.

... ..

#### Northern Parishes Water Scheme.

I have, unfortunately, to report that the Northern Parishes Water Scheme is still not complete. Progress has however been made, and it would appear that the scheme could be completed during 1964.

This scheme will provide Waberthwaite and Ravenglass with a new supply; the supply for Eskdale, Boot and Irton will be replaced, and the supplies from Linbeck and Gibson Spout will be augmented.

#### REFUSE COLIECTION & DISPOSAL.

Services have been satisfactorily maintained .

Details of Refuse Collection and Disposal for the year, are as follows:-

	<u>Loads.</u>	<u>Estimated Cu.Yds.of Refuse.</u>
Dennis/50.	205	1435
Dennis/53.	536	4824
Dennis/56.	458	4122
Karrier/61.	616	7392
Dennis/62.	806	15314
Dennis/63.	77	693
	<u>2698</u>	<u>33780</u>

Total estimated weight of refuse: 6756 Tons.

... ..

a new Dennis Side Loader was delivered in October 1963. This is for use mainly in the more rural parts of the area and was a replacement of the vehicle obtained in 1950. The carrying capacity of the new vehicle is two cubic yards larger than the one it replaced.

... ..



Once more the number of loads removed show a reduction on the previous year. This is due only in part to the increase in the overall carrying capacities of the vehicles, but more so due to the fact that the Camp at Haverigg had closed.

However, additional isolated rural premises have been included in the rounds, as also have new dwellings completed during the year.

In the majority of these cases the dustbin is often situated some 50 feet from the collecting point, and as these bins are brought out and returned it will readily be seen that each such operation adds just a little more time to the collection service.

.... .... ...

#### Refuse Tips.

##### Daylight Mine, Millom.

This tip is satisfactorily maintained. Refuse is deposited from Millom, Part-Millom Without and Ulpha.

##### Spunham Tip, Millom Without.

Now disused.

##### Seascale.

I have previously reported that it will be necessary to vacate this tip but delays have occurred in the provision of a tip within the curtilage of the old R.O. Factory at Drigg. This will, when in operation, replace the tip at Seascale. At present refuse is deposited at Seascale Tip from Seascale and Drigg.

##### Whitbeck.

A new boundary fence has been erected at this tip and it is now in satisfactory order. Refuse is deposited from Whicham, Bootle, Waberthwaite, Part-Millom Without, Part-Irton.

##### Eskdale.

The tip at Eskdale is unfortunately near the road, and covering material is difficult to obtain. Part of the tip has, however, now been completed, fenced off, and handed back to the farmer. Refuse is deposited from Eskdale, Irton and Santon.



### SALVAGE.

Particulars of salvage collected and sold during 1963, are as follows:-

	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
Baled Paper.	6	3	-	-
Black Scrap.	3	8	2	-
Rags.	-	7	3	18
	9	- 19	- 1	- 18

Total Revenue: £72.11.1d.

### RODENT CONTROL.

	Local Authority	Type of Property.			Agricultural.
		Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	All Other (incl. Business Premises)	Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3) (4)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification.	-	10	6	16	4
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat. Major.	-	-	-	-	2
Minor.	-	4	2	-	-
House mouse. Major.	-	-	-	-	-
Minor.	-	4	4	-	-
Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey.	36	30	29	95	4
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat. Major.	-	-	-	-	-
Minor.	4	4	2	10	4
House mouse. Major.	-	-	-	-	-
Minor.	2	6	10	18	-
Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	18	22	40	-

continued ....





continuation ....

	Local Authority.	Type of Property.			Agricultural
		Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses.)	All other (inc. Business Premises)	Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat. Major.	-	-	-	-	-
Minor.	-	-	-	-	-
House mouse. Major.	-	-	-	-	-
Minor.	-	4	6	-	-
Number of infested properties treated by the L.A.	6	22	6	34	4
Total treatments carried out - including re-treatments.	136	44	12	192	-

Particular attention has again been given to the Council Refuse Tips and Public Sewers.

#### SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Below is listed briefly the sewerage systems and installations within the district, together with remarks on improvements made during the year.

##### Millom:

Sewers with three outfalls to Salthouse Pool. No treatment involved.

##### Haverigg & Steel Green:

Sewers with three outfalls to sea. No treatment involved.

During the year the sewage disposal works for Waingate Bridge were completed, and earth/pail closets were converted to water closets.

##### Millom Without:

Sewage Disposal Works at Mill Park, The Green, with discharge of effluent into Black Beck.

Due to the erection of additional bungalows on this site it is necessary to increase the size of the filter, and work on this has been commenced. Otherwise no public sewerage system is provided.



Whicham:

During the year, work on a sewer and septic tank to serve the six dwelling houses at Whicham Terrace, was completed.

Otherwise no public sewerage system is provided.

Bootle:

The Majority of Bootle Village is provided with sewers which discharge to Sewage Disposal Works.

Ravenglass:

Sewers with three outfalls into Estuafies of Mite and Esk (Tidal).

No treatment involved.

Eskdale Green:

A small sewage disposal works is provided to serve part of the village.

Otherwise no sewers are available.

Ulpha, Waberthwaite, Irton with Santon:

No public sewers available.

Drigg & Holmrook:

Sewage disposal works provided for some thirty dwellings.

A scheme for the provision of a sewerage system and sewage disposal works for Drigg & Holmrook is under preparation by the County Engineer on behalf of the Council. It had been hoped that by now this would have been installed but detailed plans of the proposals are not yet to hand.

Seascale:

Sewers provided with outfall to sea. No treatment involved.

The Council have now approved in principle a scheme prepared by the County Engineer for the treatment of sewage before discharge into the sea, and detailed plans are awaited for final approval and submission to the Ministry.

... ..



Repairs and Maintenance:

Sewer Outfall - Haverigg Foreshore.

The main sewer outfall on the foreshore at Haverigg was known to be in need of protection from the elements, and work was commenced on the repair of the retaining walls and concrete apron. It was not possible, owing to adverse tides and weather conditions, to complete the work before the end of the year but the most difficult part had been completed.

The Lancashire River Board are preparing a scheme to prevent the flooding of agricultural land in the vicinity of Haverigg and Kirksanton. This will involve work on Haverigg Pool, which in turn may involve both this sewer outfall and the one from Concrete Square, but details are not yet to hand.

... ..

General:

Several works of repair were necessary during the year, particularly at Main Street and Sandham Lane, Haverigg, Salthouse Road, Newton Terrace, Duddon Street, Dumb Lane, Oxford Street, Albert Street, Market Street, and Hope Street, Millom, and the sewer outfall at Seascale.

... ..

Sewage Disposal Works:

The Council now own works at Bootle, Mill Park (The Green), Eskdale, Drigg, and Waingate Bridge (Haverigg).

Maintenance and minor repairs have been carried out. The works at Bootle have now reached the stage when the gradual replacement of many of the fittings is necessary and is, in fact, being carried out.

... ..

Septic Tanks:

During the year 20 septic tanks were installed to serve individual private properties in connection with the provision of the water carriage system of disposal.



### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The Council own and maintain conveniences at Millom, Haverigg, Silecroft Foreshore, and Seascale Foreshore.

In addition, there are urinals at Devonshire Road, Millom; Haverigg Road; and Arch Hill, Seascale.

During the year the urinal opposite the Palladium was demolished.

It is proposed to erect new public conveniences at Bootle Foreshore. Unfortunately, the negotiations to purchase the land were protracted and at 31st December it had not been possible to commence construction.

### SWIMMING POOLS.

Samples of water were taken from the Swimming Pools at Millom and Seascale Schools, and the results were as follows:-

	<u>Results:-</u>		
	<u>Excellent.</u>	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>
Millom School.	3	2	1
Seascale School.	1	1	-

Of two samples taken from the Paddling Pool, Haverigg, one was 'unsatisfactory' and one 'satisfactory'.

### CARAVAN SITES.

Under the Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act 1960.

Licences issued during 1963:	1
Total number of licences issued to date:	17
Total number of caravan standings (of which 10 are individually sited)	172

The Licence issued in 1963, was for the extension of the Caravan Site at Silecroft, which is in the ownership of the Lake District Planning Board. Work on this extension was in hand by the end of the year and it is expected will at least be partly in operation by the 1964 season, and will help to satisfy the demand which at present is in excess of the number of licenced caravan standings.





### PUBLIC LIGHTING.

The following is a summary of public lighting provided in the various localities as at 31.12.63.

Millom & Haverigg.	417
The Hill.	7
The Green.	7
Hallthwaites.	1
Kirksanton.	3
Whicham.	12
Bootle.	24
Hycemoor.	9
Waberthwaite.	3
Santon.	3
Ravenglass.	6
Drigg & Holmrook.	20
Seascale.	119
Eskdale.	6
<u>Total:-</u>	<u>637</u>

During the year nineteen additional lights were provided and improvements carried out to several existing standards and lanterns.

### BUS SHELTERS.

New bus-shelters have been erected at Whitbeck and Gosforth Road, Seascale.

Total number of shelters: 16.

### PETROLEUM REGULATIONS.

29 Licences have been issued for the storage of petroleum spirit.  
Total income from this source was: £24.0.0d.

### MORTUARY.

The mortuary is located at Haverigg.

### TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING.

During the year 133 Planning Applications were received, 56 of which were within the Lake District National Park.



GENERAL.

The staff of the Surveyor's & Public Health Department was the same as at 31st December 1962. Previous mention has been made of new legislation, particularly with regard to Meat Inspection Regulations. The Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act will come into operation in 1964, and other legislation is already envisaged, particularly with regard to Housing.

In April, I attended a Course on Civil Defence for Public Health Inspectors at the Civil Defence Staff College, Sunningdale.

... ..

The number of workmen in the Department also stays the same, viz: 31. Although there have been two changes in personnel.

During the year 240 days were lost through sickness and 13 days because of injury. Holidays accounted for 512 days. Figures for 1962 were 375, 51, and 494 respectively.

... ..

References have been made during the year to damage caused to public property, mainly public conveniences, bus shelters and public lighting. Such damage is regrettable not only from the financial point of view but also because of the inconvenience it causes to members of the public, and the fact that time spent in carrying out repairs could be used to more advantage.

... ..

In conclusion, I wish to thank the members of my staff and other officials of the Council, together with the Chairman of the Council, the Chairmen of the several Committees, and the Members of the Council, for their co-operation during the year. In particular, I would refer to the unfailing help given by Mr. Tom Wilson, Chairman of the Health Committee, until his untimely death in December.

Yours faithfully,

..... J. H. DAWSON.

Surveyor & Chief Public Health Inspector.



# FACTORIES ACT, 1937

## Part I of the Act

### 1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	56	57	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	12	48	-	-
TOTAL	68	105	-	-



## 2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	To H.M. Inspector (5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	5	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	8	7	—	—	—





PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in some unwholesale premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel (making etc., Cleaning and Washing	22	1	-	-	-	-

(All other lines - 111)



Annual Report for 1963

SECTION I - Staff

TABLE A

Name of Officer	Nature of appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other appointments held
Alan F. Crowley	Medical Officer of Health	1st January, 1963	M.B. H.Ch., D.(Obst.)R.C.O.G. D.P.H.	Asst. County Medical Officer

Address and Telephone No. of ) Health Department,  
the Medical Officer ) St. George's Road,  
MILLON

Tel: Millon 250

SECTION II - Amount of shipping entering the district during the year

TABLE B

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected	Number of ships reported as having, or having had, during the voyage, infectious disease on board
Foreign Ports	-	-	By the Medical Officer of Health	Inspector
Coastwise	52	24,664	-	-
			2	-



SECTION III - Character of shipping and trade during the year

TABLE C

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Passenger Traffic	Number of passengers INWARDS:	NIL
	Number of passengers OUTWARDS:	
Cargo Traffic	Principal IMPORTS:	NIL
	Principal EXPORTS:	Pig Iron, ingot moulds
<hr/>		
Principal Ports from which		
Ships arrive		Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast

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SECTION IV - Inland Barge Traffic

There is no inland barge traffic.

SECTION V - Water Supply

1. The source of supply for (a) the district, and (b) shipping, is from the Millom Town's supply, which is chlorinated.
2. During the year 44 bacteriological examinations were made of water from this supply, all but 4 were satisfactory.
3. Hydrants and hosepipes are frequently flushed through.
4. There are no water boats.

SECTION VI - Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952

1. The Epidemiological Record of the World Health Organisation is received weekly and filed for reference. As the boats arriving at Millom Port are only cargo and coastal, no list of infected areas is prepared.
2. There is no radio station at the port.
3. Notifications of ships entering the port are received by post.
4. There are four mooring stations at the pier.



5. (a) Infectious diseases would be accommodated at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Calemire, Cleator Moor.
- (b) Contacts would be followed up by the Medical Officer of Health
- (c) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles would be carried out by the Public Health Department of this Authority.

#### SECTION VII - Smallpox

1. Smallpox cases would be sent to the Langley Park, Hospital, County Durham. In the event of an outbreak occurring, Fairhill Isolation Hospital, Penrith, would be called into action. Should either of these hospitals be full, Ormside Hospital, Appleby, would be used.
2. The Cumberland County Council is responsible for the ambulance which would come from the hospital involved. The ambulance crew have all been vaccinated and the matter is kept under review.
3. Smallpox consultant available:-  
  
Dr. D.G. Davies, Pathological Laboratory, Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle. Tel: Carlisle 23444.
4. Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox are available at the Pathological Laboratory, Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle.

#### SECTION VIII - Venereal Disease

Venereal diseases would be treated at centres in Whitehaven or Barrow in Furness. Days and times of Clinics are as follows:-

Devonshire Road I.D. Hospital,	Mondays	1900 hours
Barrow in Furness	Wednesdays	1030 hours

(Emergencies seen at any time provided they have a doctor's note)

Whitehaven Hospital

Monday afternoons

This information is posted up at the dock.

Any case requiring in-patient treatment would be admitted to Whitehaven Hospital.





SECTION IX - Cases of notifiable and other infectious diseases on ships

NIL

SECTION X - Observations on the occurrence of malaria in ships

There were no cases of malaria

SECTION XI - Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for plague

There were no ships infected with, or suspected for plague

SECTION XII - Measures against rodents in ships from foreign ports

1. All ships from foreign ports are inspected by the Medical Officer of Health and/or the Chief Public Health Inspector.
2. Bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents would be carried out at the Cumberland Pathological Laboratory, Carlisle.
3. Any ship requiring deratting would be dealt with by the Port Health Authority, Barrow in Furness, which is the nearest approved port.
4. As no food is imported and there are no warehouses at the dock, further rat-proofing of ships is not considered necessary.

TABLE E.

Rodents destroyed during the year on ships from foreign ports

NIL

TABLE F

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports

NIL



SECTION XIII - Inspection of ships for nuisances

TABLE G

Inspections and Notices

NIL

SECTION XIV - Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations 1934 and 1948

There are shell-fish beds within the jurisdiction of the Public Health Authority and these are liable to pollution. The Duddon Estuary (shell-fish) Regulations, 1926, are still in force.

SECTION XV - Medical Inspection of Aliens

This port is not approved for the landing of aliens

SECTION XVI - Miscellaneous

The local Authority would see to the proper interment of any dead.

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